

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1882, NOON.

MEMORIAL FOR TO-DAY.

Public Auction by Messrs. Hughes and Legge of Manilla Hemp, and Sugar, ex *Prima Donna*, at Messrs. Slemmon & Co's Godowns, Vanehal, commencing at noon.

The *White Cloud* leaves for Macao, at 2 p.m.

The steamship *Ashington* will leave for Bangkok and Swatow, at 3 p.m.

Mrs. J. M. Guedes, will sell by Public Auction that Piece of Ground with the Four Houses erected thereon, at Nos. 309, 311, 313, and 315, Queen's Road West, at 3 p.m.

The Spanish steamer *Amoy* will be despatched for Manila, at 5 p.m. Applications for freight or passage, to be made to Messrs. Remedios & Co.

The *Pouan* will leave for Canton, at 6 o'clock.

Being Officers guest night, the Band of the Buffs will play as usual at Murray Barracks.

Emergency Lodge of St. John, No. 618, S.C., in Freeman's Hall, Zealand Street, at 8.30 p.m. precisely.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY,

the 20th day of September, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises,—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION No. 3 of SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 97, measuring North and South sides 64 feet, East and West sides 50 feet. Together with the 4 HOUSES in Queen's Road West, Nos. 309, 311, 313, and 315. Yearly Crown Rent £7.6.1.

Particulars, apply to J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1882. [624]

FOR MANILA (DIRECT). THE Spanish Steamer

"EMUY,"

Ortuzar Master, will be despatched as above, TO-DAY, the 20th instant, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1882. [629]

FOR SINGAPORE, PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for ADELAIDE, all NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

THE Steamship

"EUXINE,"

Captain Peters, will be despatched as above, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at FOUR P.M., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1882. [631]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"ORION,"

Captain G. Maharisch, will be despatched as above, on or about the 4th prox.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1882. [639]

Intimations.

Y. E. U. Q. A.

SHIP PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.

IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.

10, 51, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

S. U. S. H. G.

DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crapes Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios, GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraving on Stamps, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.

20th April, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

T. O. K. K. E.

C. O. A. L. M. E. R. C. H. A. N. T.

11th Wing SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates (also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—EXECUTED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Account Books ruled to any pattern.

Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

SUMMER REQUISITES.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

SELTZ GENES.

EYE PROTECTORS.

EAR PLUGS.

FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTÉ.

FELLOW'S SYRUP.

JOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOUE, &c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co., CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1841. [431]

CHIE N A M.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER

AND ENGRAVER.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.

No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

S. Z. H. I. N. G.

TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.

Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.

MATTEO AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.

No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c. CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

Apply to HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

A. H. O. V.

HOV. LE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Speciality, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.

No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

L. I. N. G. S. H. I. N. G.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.

Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIGID BOOTS.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

W. A. H. L. O. O. N. G.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.

DEALER IN

PONCEE Silk Dresses, Crapes Shawls, Gauzes, &c., &c. Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Mattings, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

S. A. M. H. I. N. G. (S. T. U. L. T. Z.)

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds and Mattings. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Expensive and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.

No. 49, AND 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18 May, 1882. [302]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN deference to the wishes of a large number of subscribers we have determined on and after MONDAY, July 2nd, to issue the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET at NOON, instead of as at present. Several important alterations will also be made in the get-up of the sheet. In addition to the usual shipping information all the interesting items of late news, such as telegrams, local occurrences, &c., will be published. A special report of share and other important business up to 11.30 A.M. will appear daily in the SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Advertisements for the morning sheet, which are inserted without extra charge, must be handed in not later than 11 A.M. The SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET is sent GRATIS to all the Mercantile and Shipping Houses, Chinese, Hongkong, and places of public resort, and is the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium in the Colony.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1882.

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

The Share Market continues very dull. Docks have been negotiated at 53 for end of the month, and 56 for end of November. Steamboats are offering at 32½ premium, a fall of half a point since yesterday, without inducing buyers to invest. Other stocks remain as per quotation list.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—130 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,500 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,325 per share.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 850 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$255 per share, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1030 per share, sales.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$322½ per share, sales.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—52½ per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$32½ per share premium, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$107 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$197 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$118 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$145 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2½ per cent. prem.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co's steamer *Oceanic*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 31st August, and is due here on or about the 30th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co's steamer *Tenzer*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 18th instant, and is due here on the 24th.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Orion* left Singapore this morning, and may be expected here on the 27th instant.

ARRIVALS.

September 19, TIVUS, German steamer, 555, C. Rice, Haiphong 17th Sept., Rice—Wieler & Co.

September 19, LUSTANIA, British steamer, 787, P. Nielsen, Keelung 17th Sept., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

September 19, MFCURRY, American ship, 1,156, J. L. Panno, Singapore 8th Sept., Timber—Chinese.

September 19, CATHARINA II., Russian str., 810, W. Gullert, Saigon 15th September, General—Melchers & Co.

September 19, PENG-CHAO-HAI, Chinese gunboat, from Canton.

September 20, NINGRO, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, Canton 10th September, General—Siemssen & Co.

September 20, DELONA, German steamer, 789, Hamburg, and Singapore 4th Sept., General—Siemssen & Co.

DEPARTURES.

September 19, HOIHOW, British steamer, for Swatow.

September 20, MELI, Chinese str., for Whampoa.

September 20, FERNWOOD, British steamer, for Amoy.

September 20, NEARCIUS, American ship, for Manila.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Lusitania*, str., from Keelung—3 Chinese.

Per *Catharina II.*, str., from Saigon—5 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Lusitania* reports left Keelung on the 17th instant. Had fine weather and S.W. and S.E. winds, then strong current on the coast of Cochin China to the Southward.

The Russian steamship *Catharina II.* reports left Saigon on the 15th instant. Had fine weather and S.W. and S.E. winds, then strong current on the coast of Cochin China to the Southward.

ARRIVALS.

September—

3, Genkai Maru, Japan, steamer, from Kobe.

4, Enma, Japanese steamer, from Kobe.

5, Keelung, British gunboat, from Korea.

6, Korean, French gunboat, from Shanghai.

7, Tyne, French steamer, from Shanghai.

8, Zephyr, British gunboat, from Korea.

9, Cleopatra, British corvette, from Korea.

10, Albatross, British gunboat, from Korea.

11, Vigilant, British gunboat, from Korea.

12, Solidor, British bark, from Shanghai.

13, Baikai, Russian steamer, from Shanghai.

14, Holstein, German steamer, from Nicolaeski.

15, Maggie, British gun-vessel, from Korea.

16, Banglore, British steamer, from Kobe.

17, Swift, British gunboat, from Korea.

18, Nigata Maru, Japan, steamer, from Kobe.

19, Onoda, British steamer, from Shanghai.

20, Taishu Maru, Japan, str., from Vostoek.

21, Tokio Maru, Japan, str., from Shanghai.

22, Geelong, British steamer, from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

September—

3, Emily, British brig, for Chefoo.

4, Genkai Maru, Japan, str., for Shanghai.

5, Keelung, British gunboat, for Foochow.

6, Banglore, British steamer, for Hongkong.

7, Cleopatra, British corvette, for Korea.

8, Nigata Maru, Japan, str., for Hongkong.

9, Onoda, British steamer, for Shanghai.

10, Taishu Maru, Japan, str., for Vostoek.

11, Tokio Maru, Japan, str., for Shanghai.

12, Geelong, British steamer, for Hongkong.

13, Albatross, British gunboat, for Korea.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STRAMERS.

August 28, EGAN, British steamer, 740, T. Thomas, Saigon 12th August, Rice and Paddy—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

September 10, ANKER, British steamer, 1,295, Alfred Roper, San Francisco 1st August, and Honolulu 17th General—D. LaPrall & Co.

September 12, ARALIC, British steamer, 4,366, V. C. Pearce, San Francisco 12th August, and Yokohama 4th Sept., General—O. & S. S. Co.

September 13, ASIATIC, British steamer 899, McDonald, Bangkok 9th Sept., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

September 16, CAMFLOT, British steamer, 1,449, James Boor, Saigon 12th September, General—Bun Hin.

September 17, CANTON, British steamer, 1,095, Jaques, Amoy and Swatow 12th September, General—Bun Hin.

August 26, CANOPUS, British steamer, 1,818, R. H. Joy, Departure Bay, Vancouver's Island 23rd July, Coals—Russell & Co.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
SUMMER REQUISITES.
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAP.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

SELTZ GENES.

EYE PROTECTORS.

EAR PLUGS.

FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTE.

FELLOW'S SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE,
&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS
AND
AERATED WATERS
MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

[43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish the Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1882.

Our evening contemporary hears that Mr. J. M. Price's leave of absence has been extended to the 31st October, and concludes that this further extension has been granted "in connection with the purchase of machinery and other negotiations connected with the Tai-tan water works." We also heard yesterday morning that the Surveyor-General had obtained further leave of absence, but on what grounds we are really unable to define. What with tramways, water-works negotiations, &c. &c. Mr. J. M. Price appears to have been enjoying a very agreeable time for many months past at the expense of this Colony. We are not at all sure that the authorities are justified in pandering to Mr. Price's evident craving for notoriety, and well-known partiality for intrigue. It is simple nonsense to pretend to foist on the public the misleading impression that the Surveyor-General's unusually protracted absence from his duties, has been for the benefit and in the interests of this Colony. Everybody in Hongkong is perfectly well aware that Mr. J. M. Price would have returned here months ago, had the local political clique to which he belongs not considered it desirable to have so redoubtable a champion in London to use all means in his power to counteract the influence of Governor HENNESSY at the Colonial Office in Downing Street. The Surveyor-General is undoubtedly a clever man. He has certainly made a few mistakes, his zeal in what is fair to presume he considers a good cause, having occasionally over-run his discretion. However, it cannot be denied that Mr. J. M. Price has proved a tower of strength to the anti-HENNESSY faction; he has done the state—if that faction may be supposed to represent the state—good service, and they know it. We should therefore not feel in the least surprised to see Mr. Price receive quite a public reception by his admirers, on his arrival in Hongkong—presuming of course that he will be permitted to return. Political events are so uncertain that it is just possible Her Majesty's Government may consider it desirable to employ the gigantic intellect of our absent Surveyor-General in a larger field, where his varied abilities would have a much wider scope than is possible in manipulating breakwaters and water schemes, and leading petty intrigues against Her Majesty's re-

presentative in such an insignificant place as Hongkong. Official diplomacy of the description with which Mr. Price's name has been so closely identified of late—which we need not refer to in detail—is really lost in the circumscribed limits of "the island of sweet waters."

It may possibly be a matter of opinion whether the Colony has actually lost anything by Mr. Price's continued absence from his post. We are much inclined to the view that so far as the working of the Surveyor-General's Department is concerned, the community generally have been gainers. Freed from the baneful influence of a chief, whose constant intriguing led to never ending differences with the Head of the Government, the Surveyor-General's Department, in the practical and experienced hands of the Assistant Surveyor General, Mr. EDWARD BOWLER, has done good work during Mr. Price's absence. The roads of the Colony have never been so well kept as during the present summer; and in all other respects, the department can show a capital record. In our opinion Mr. J. M. Price is far too clever for an ordinary Surveyor-General. An officer of such vast abilities, and great experience would doubtless be far more at home in a distinctly political capacity, than as the superintendent of roads, bridges, breakwaters, waterworks, &c., &c., in an out of the way place like Hongkong. We really think we should be able in the course of time to recover from the loss, if Mr. Price were relegated by Her Majesty's Government to some other more congenial sphere, where his peculiar accomplishments would be more appreciated than they have been here. It is possible in official life for a man to be above his position; and we think that Mr. JOHN MACNEIL PRICE is far too aspiring and clever an individual to be a mere Surveyor-General in a third rate Colony. If his influential friends would secure him an appointment to superintend the Suez Canal—as a sort of foil to the irrepressible DE LESSERS—it would at the same time be doing both Mr. Price and the British Government eminent service. The Surveyor-General would be more than a match for DE LESSERS, or the wildest of Egyptian diplomatists. His policy has hitherto been so free from inconvenient scruples that he would certainly be the right man in the right place in Egypt. Perhaps Her Majesty's Government will take our suggestion into consideration!

While diplomats have been splitting hairs at Constantinople, the British military forces have, says the San Francisco Morning Call, taken possession of the Suez Canal, and are holding it in the name of Europe. The guarantee of neutrality under which the canal was built, is in a certain sense, maintained by the Power most interested taking possession and holding it for the use of all others. England will claim that the neutrality of the canal is more effectually preserved by their action than it could be under the protection of the country in which it is located, whether regarded as Turkish or Egyptian territory. England will observe all the rights the guarantee of neutrality conferred upon owners, but it will retain absolute control of the property. Any nation which is displeased with this method of settlement can undo the work done, if it has the power to do so. It is a question of ironclads from first to last—of the heaviest artillery and the longest purse. The movement can be justified on the ground of commercial necessity. England's interests in India compel her to act as she has acted. It is not worth while to discuss the moral points of the situation. Whether England has a better right to be in Egypt than Turkey has to be in Ireland becomes obscured by the fundamental fact that England is in Egypt and Turkey is not in Ireland. It is true that ARABI has not made any attempt to blow up the canal. It is true, also, that DE LESSERS has expressed full confidence in ARABI's purpose to respect the canal. But the opinion of Europe evidently is, that the Egyptian guarantee of neutrality is too frail to rest such extensive interests upon. There will be more splitting of hairs at Constantinople—or some other capital—but in the meantime the English will be fortifying their position on the canal. There is very little danger that Europe will unite in a demand that England shall surrender the position she has taken. The jealousies and rivalries of the three great military Powers will serve to protect England from a European coalition. But the history of the Suez Canal may be utilized to furnish a basis for a chapter in American politics. What England has just done to the Suez Canal she would do a few years hence on the Panama, if that canal should be built under the delusion of a joint guarantee of neutrality. England might at any time claim to be the judge as to whether that joint guarantee was sufficient, and move to take possession of it, if in her opinion it was not. There is no Power in Europe which could prevent that nation

from taking possession of the Isthmus of Panama, if her interests should prompt her to do so. Germany and Russia, acting in concert, might force England to loose her hold on Suez, but they could not reach Panama. The United States would be the only nation to dispute with England for the possession of that canal. The spirit of the Monroe doctrine requires the American Government to exercise the same jurisdiction over the American canal that England has just asserted over Suez. England will hold the Suez Canal for the commerce of the world, but she will forbid its use for purposes of war hostile to herself. This is the position for the United States to take in regard to any interoceanic canal. Our guarantee of neutrality is as good as England's. The question is, if we are disposed to assert our authority.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 19th September.

ABOUKIR SURRENDERED.

The Aboukir garrison has surrendered.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

The Khedive has issued a decree disbanding the Egyptian army.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Band of the Buffs will play at the Officers Mess, Murray Barracks, at the usual hour this evening.

THE Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer *Amazon* with the next outward French mail, left Saigon for this port yesterday, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m.

A LOUGE of Emergency of Zealand, No. 525, will be held at Freemason's Hall, Zealand Street, on Friday evening, the 22nd instant, at half-past five for 6 o'clock precisely.

We are informed by the agents, Messrs. Melchers & Co., that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Orion* left Singapore this morning, and may be expected here on the 27th instant.

We would remind members that an Emergency Lodge of St. John, No. 618, will be held at Freemason's Hall, Zealand Street, this evening at 8.30 precisely. Visiting brethren will as usual be cordially welcomed.

It is to be doubted if one person in a hundred, or for that matter, one in a thousand, could give a correct definition of the word "potwalloper." Yet such a word is accorded a place in the vocabulary of the English language, and according to "Chambers' Etymological Dictionary" means a voter in certain English boroughs, who is accorded the right of suffrage on giving proof that he regularly boils a pot. Whether such a pot contains water or soup is not stated. The word is a bastard creation, derived from the old German *toff*, a pot, and *wallon*, to boil.

EVERYONE, says an Australian contemporary, collects the charming nun who, some years since, eloped from a certain southern hospital with a fascinating foreign medico. Dr. — now states that it came about in this wise. Said he to her one day:—"Tell me, Sister, why do you wear such hideous boots? I'm sure you must have pretty feet." "Oh, doctor, we should not talk about such things, but you know it's intended as an act of mortification." "Dearest, I am, as you know, a surgeon. You will believe me when I say that there is absolutely no hope for her who has mortification in both feet." And, finding that her feet were in danger, the sweet girl took to her heels. That's the whole drama in one act, and if you don't believe us, ask Doctor —

On July 28th, observes a Liverpool contemporary, Sir J. P. Hennessy, the Governor and Commander-in-chief of Hongkong, received an influential and representative deputation of gentlemen interested in the abolition of Government regulation of vice, who presented His Excellency with an address thanking him for having called the attention of the Government to terrible abuses and iniquities connected with the administration of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance of 1862 and 1867, in force in that colony. Sir John in reply said he was one of the M.P.s who formed the Select Committee on the Contagious Diseases Prevention Bill of 1864, which subsequently, in the same session, became the first law of that kind in this country. He was led, and other members were led, to vote in favour of that measure by glowing reports of the successful operation of a similar system in Hongkong. When he afterwards became Governor of the Colony he had reason to inquire into the general administration of that law and not only discovered abuses and iniquities which he had spoken of as "loathsome," but found also that the very report which had influenced his vote as an English M.P. had one great defect about it—it was absolutely incorrect. He sent for the responsible official, who replied, in explanation, that there had been "some terrible mistake." He and others had been misled by that false report, and knowing now what he did know of the system, its failure in Hongkong to affect disease, and its corrupting influences upon the minds of those who had to administer it, he was not ashamed to say that he deeply regretted having had any part in supporting the introduction of a Contagious Diseases Act into England. Sir John went on to show what moral corruption had sprung from the system in Hongkong, proofs which were in print in blue-books, or in despatches to the Secretary of State. These gross iniquities must be brought before the Queen (for these things were done in the name of the Crown), the Parliament, and the people of England, and he had done his best to tell her Majesty's Government the truth. After a few words from Mr. W. Foster, M.P., the deputation thanked His Excellency and withdrew.

THE British steamer *Ensign* undocked at Kowloon this afternoon. The German steamer *Deuteros* will go into dock at Aberdeen, and the *Malabar* at Kowloon to-morrow morning.

IP ALEUNG, for being at large in the streets without a light or pass, and being in possession of a blanket which he said he stole to cover himself with, was relegated to Hayward's Hotel for the period of three months, hard labor being added to keep him from languishing.

YUNG CHUNG, Chu Tsui, and Yung Kwai, charged with entering a dwelling house in Shau-ki-wan, and stealing therefrom a box containing a gold ring, and clothing valued at \$20, were convicted on the evidence produced and sent for three months' hard labor, each, by Mr. Wodehouse.

THE following express was circulated this forenoon.—Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph Expense Fund are informed that the cheque for the sum collected will be presented to Mr. R. Fraser-Smith at his residence, Peddar's Hill, to-night, Wednesday, at 6 p.m. sharp. All friends are invited to be present.

THE French scheme for making an artificial sea in the interior of Africa has been abandoned. The commission appointed to investigate the project has reported that the inevitable cost would be out of all proportion to the problematical advantages, being somewhere in the neighborhood of \$250,000,000.

It is a rather curious fact that the four officers of the Austrian army highest in command in Bosnia are Irishmen. The Governor of Livno is Major-General O'Reilly. The second in command of the cavalry is Colonel O'Hertilly, and there are two Captain O'Sullivan under him. One of the Generals of Brigade is Rudolph Oliver Swanson, who comes of a West Cork family.

A STORY is told to the effect that when ex-Consul-General Simon Wolff, now of Washington, bade Arabi Pasha good-bye he expressed the hope that when he returned he should find Arabi well and Egypt happy. "Happy? Happy?" said Arabi. "One of our sheiks who had a bad wife once preached in the mosque, saying: 'All who love God and fear their wives, stand up.' All stood up except one. Surprised, after service the sheik approached the man, and said: 'You heard what I said? 'Yes.' 'You didn't stand up?' 'No.' 'You must be happy then. Tell me your secret how you got along with your wife.' The man replied: 'Who tells you I am happy? You are happier than I. My wife gave me such a drubbing to-day I couldn't stand up.' Europe," added Arabi, "can at least stand up, but poor Egypt has a broken back."

CAPTAIN T. S. Kenderline of the steamship *Penedo*, who shortly proceeds home with that steamer, was waited upon this morning by a number of Chinese friends and admirers from the Tong Kee Hong, and presented with a very handsome silk flag as a memento of their respect and esteem. The flag is a large one, and very elaborately embroidered; in fact, quite a grand specimen of Chinese high art. The presentation was made in the usual ceremonious fashion, and amidst quite a shower of fire crackers. Captain Kenderline briefly responded in a few well chosen words, thanking his friends for their kindness, and courtesy. We trust that Captain Kenderline, who is a thoroughly good fellow, will enjoy a pleasant trip home, and that we shall soon see him back in Hongkong in command of one of the Company's new steamers.

Mr. L. J. Xavier, a compositor in the employ of Messrs. Noronha & Co., appeared before Mr. Wodehouse this morning to prosecute Lam Akung and his partner, a couple of chair coolies, for assault. There was a cross summons in this case, Mr. Lam Akung, having also summoned Mr. Xavier for assault, and, we should say, with a fair show of reason. Lam Akung had been treated to a very hard crack on the optic, which necessitated his going into Hospital, and it appears Mr. Xavier had also come in for a ribbender from a bamboo pole. It would seem that Mr. Xavier and a few of his friends were out for a walk, when they met the chair coolies who commenced to serve out bad language which the type slinger objected to, and asked if the abuse was meant for him. This brought about a general scrimmage and blows were exchanged pretty freely. The evidence as to what actually occurred was of a very conflicting nature, the coolies distinctly stating that they had not used their poles as weapons of offence or defence. This statement was proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate to be a deliberate falsehood, so he dismissed both summonses, and fined the chair coolies five dollars each for giving false evidence, with the option of fourteen days' hard labor.

THE new fire engine from the factory of Messrs. Shand, Mason and Company, London, the arrival of which we chronicled in our issue of Monday last, was tested yesterday afternoon on the Praya. The new fire extinguisher which came out in sections, was put together by Mr. Waseus, the assistant Engineer of the Government Fire Brigade, in the remarkably short space of two days, which clearly shows that the gigantic "fire king" although probably not "a don" at lawn tennis, is all there when fire engines require tackling. The practice of yesterday afternoon was carried out under the superintendence of Captain McEuen, the deputy chief of the Fire Brigade. Amongst the visitors who turned out to see the trial, we noticed Captain Thomsett and several other gentlemen who take a real interest in the welfare of the Colony. The new engine worked smoothly and well, not a single hitch occurring, and threw a well defined and large stream of water right over the tops of the high buildings on the Praya into Wing-lok Street. Great satisfaction was expressed at the success of the trial, the latest arrival being the best thing of its kind made, possessing all the most recent improvements. The fire department is now well supplied with machinery, and as the "fire season" is coming on, it may be just as well to keep the members of both Brigades up to concert pitch by frequent parades.

It is said that unlike other Queens, Victoria has no female confidants. Her confidant was Prince Albert, and before him Lord Melbourne. Disraeli succeeded, after his invention of the Empress of India, in gaining the complete confidence of the Queen, but outside the Princess Beatrice there are no women about the court to invent intrigues and keep up cabals.

LI ACHU and LI ASZE, stone cutters, charged with unlawfully taking away from her home, the daughter of a bricklayer, and further with carnally abusing her, were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions by Captain-Thomsett. Both prisoners reserved their defence, and requested that a man named LI AUNG, a resident of the High Street, be subpoenaed as a witness.

IN London the evening newspapers outnumber the morning issues by a majority of one. In England, outside of London, the number of each is the same, viz., forty-seven. In Scotland the numbers are also exactly even, there being eleven of each. In Ireland, however, the morning issues outnumber those of the evening by a majority of eight—the number of the former being thirteen, and of the latter only five.

THERE are 7,000 hawkers of newspapers in London—big men, little boys, old women and young girls. They are in the preliminary, or normal, condition of paper, i. e., rags, and live from hand to mouth of pocketing pennies and yelling their journals' names and contents. The 11th of July, 1882, will be memorable for one cry and one great sale of London papers. The cry was not so correct as the sale, for "The Bombardment of Alexandria" was the one, while the other was 780,000 copies of "Hextra 'ditions!" No such sales since the Crimean War.

THE reported death of the deposed Gaekwar of the Principality of Baroda, in Western India, closes another chapter in an Eastern romance well worth the attention of any historical novelist. Some years ago the Gaekwar was detected in a deliberate attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the British Resident at his Court, and was dethroned forthwith. The vacant throne was filled by a youth of twelve, originally the son of a Hindu peasant. The Princess, having seen the child in his native village, and taken a fancy to him, adopted him as her own. This adoption, according to native ideas, made him in all respects her lawful son and heir. A similar adoption formed the basis of the claim put forward by Nana Sahib, and disallowed by the English Government with such fatal results. In the case of the young Gaekwar, however, no opposition was made, and this lad, who was running about a mud village not many years ago, with no clothing but his own matted hair, now ranks among the sovereigns of India, and has just had the last obstacle swept from his path by the death of his predecessor, in whose favor more than one plot has been hatched against him.

THE Baltimore *Sun* of July 25th gives an illustration of Christian heroism which took place on the preceding Wednesday evening near Newport, Charles county, Md. A colored man, Louis Matthews, a victim of small-pox, lay dead in his cabin. In the room with the dead man were his wife and two small children suffering with the same disease. Of course every one avoided the cabin, fearing the contagion. A gentleman of the neighborhood, Mr. Julian Norris, had a grave dug about two hundred yards from the house and a coffin was placed near it. Rev. J. A. Cunnane, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Newport, who had been visiting the stricken family, ministering to their temporal and spiritual wants, seeing the utter loneliness of the family, at once took it upon himself to bury the dead. Unaided he took the coffin to the cabin, placed therein the loathsome corpse, and mustering extraordinary strength, transferred the coffin to a wheelbarrow, conveyed it to the grave and buried it, performing all the labor alone. Thus he who had been priest and physician to the sick man became also undertaker and sexton. There are heroes who never drew a sword.

SAYS the Sydney *Bulletin*—The "three tailors of Tooley-street" rule Milton and Ulladulla, where a public meeting, described as "influential," was the other day convened by the Mayor to protest against what? The continuance of the present libel law, or the prospective long absence from the colony of the Premier? No. The inhabitants of Milton and Ulladulla met, under the aegis of the Right Worshipful Mayor, to protest against an alarming confederation on the part of the three local smiths. These poor, hard-working devils had been expending tissue beneath the spreading chestnut trees of Ulladulla, and had for some time been cutting each other's throats by shooting the horses off the local yokels at 4s. per set. Finding that they could not exist under such a tariff, they very sensibly agreed among themselves to charge 5s. the price which obtains in Sydney. Hence the fury of the Mayor and J.P. of the village. Milton may be inglorious, but it's evidently not mute. When we have made a fortune and been rejected by the girl at whose feet we throw our wealth and our bleeding heart, we shall retire to the sylvan solitudes of Ulladulla, and dream our life away among that sweetly primitive people whose greatest sorrow is that horse-shoes have risen a "bob a set."

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London. [Advt.]

"Gentlemen," said a Yankee auctioneer, who was selling a piece of land, "this is the most delightful land. It is the easiest land to cultivate, it is so light, so very light." Mr. Parker will corroborate my statement; he owns the next patch, and he will tell you how easy it is to work." "Yes, gentlemen," said Mr. Parker, "it is very easy to work; but it is a plaguey sight easier to gather the crops."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL AND THE CHINESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The following notification dated the 16th inst., and signed by the Acting Colonial Secretary, appears in the last issue of the *Government Gazette*:—"It is hereby notified by direction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that in all ordinary cases, petitions from Chinese to the Government should be addressed in the first instance to the Registrar General as the Official organ of communication between the Government and the Chinese community, although they are still at liberty, if they prefer to do so, to address their communications direct to the Colonial Secretary, whose duty it will be to refer such documents to the Registrar General, who will make his report on them to the Governor."

In plain words, the Chinese community in future when they wish to make representations to the Government, must first make them to the Registrar General, and if any one of them should be so perverse as to communicate direct with the Colonial Secretary, the matter will have to be referred to the Registrar General. Thus practically the Registrar General will be the Governor of the Chinese community in this Colony. The only excuse for permitting the Registrar General to receive petitions from the Chinese can be that he understands the Chinese language, and can translate their petitions. But the necessity for this ceases in the case of those Chinese who present English petitions and who can make their wishes known in English; and to refer all Chinese affairs to the Registrar General is, in my opinion, tantamount to constituting him the *de facto* ruler of the Chinese community of Hongkong. I look upon this as a direct reversal of Governor HENNESSY's policy of treating alike all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this Colony and as the first but important indication to the public that the natives of this Colony will in future be governed in a manner different to that in which the other Colonists here are governed.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

S. K. N.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1882.

"TRAGIC POWER" AT THE CITY HALL.

A dramatic Entertainment was given in the Theatre Royal City Hall last night, for the benefit of the "Hongkong Telegraph Expenses Fund," in connection with the recent Bandmann libel case. The performance, which was organised by Mr. R. D'Orsay Ogden, attracted the largest attendance of the present summer season. The audience was a highly appreciative one, the efforts of the performers being received with the utmost enthusiasm.

Proceedings commenced with Charles Selby's well known and ever popular musical interlude, "The Bonnie Fishwife," first performed at the Royal Strand Theatre, London, on Monday September, 20th, 1858, the characters on that occasion being sustained by Selby as Sir Hicory, Parselle as Wildonates, poor Johnny Clarke as Galters, and Martha Oliver as Maggy. Last night Mr. Ogden was quite at home as the choleric Baronet, fairly bringing down the house by his capital eccentric acting when representing "the remnant of the Old Forty Second." Mr. S. M. Fraser-Smith, for a comparatively inexperienced amateur, did fairly well as Galters, creating much amusement in the "Carb of old Gaul," and also as Mrs. Macfarlane, in the last scene. A few steps of the Highland Fling, danced by Mr. Fraser-Smith in irreproachable style elicited loud applause. Mr. R. Fraser-Smith—"The Prisoner within the Bars"—appeared as Wildonates, and received an ovation on his entrance, which almost rivalled Bandmann's celebrated five minutes at Drury Lane after the decision of the Rousby case, with this marked difference, that last night there was nothing but hearty cheering, whereas hitherto, dejected oranges, and rotten eggs were the principal features of the reception accorded to "the lonely possessor of 'Dragic Power'—the artist who made Shakespeare—and Sir George Phillippos—amous. Both as Miss Thigledown and as the Scotch lassie, Maggie Macfarlane, Miss Nellie Ferguson proved herself a versatile and promising young actress, fairly achieving every thing she attempted, and calling forth general cheering by her chaste rendering of Wallace's celebrated ballad "Scenes that are brightest," and the favorite Scotch song, "Callie Herrin!" Mr. R. Fraser-Smith and Miss Ferguson received a unanimous recall at the end of the scene.

The *piece de resistance* of the evening's entertainment was Dance's attractive comedy drama "Delicate Ground." This sparkling *moriceau*, with its interesting plot, epigrammatic dialogue and thoroughly artistic situations, is just a little bit beyond the appreciation of an ordinary Hongkong audience. Written specially for the late Charles Mathews it has, although generally a favorite comedy, failed to sustain the popularity fairly warranted by its intrinsic merits as a high class literary and dramatic production. Mr. R. Fraser-Smith is not an actor like Charles Mathews, but he nevertheless gave an intelligent rendering of the very difficult character of the quick witted Citizen Sangford, showing the lights and shades of an artistic creation with taste and accuracy. Mr. D'Orsay Ogden as the royalist Alphonse was the exact counterpart of his republican rival, and made a most amusing character sketch with the skill of a practised artist. Much praise is due to Miss Ferguson for her clever impersonation of Pauline, the romantic wife of the hard headed, matter of fact Sangford. Of course it was a very trying ordeal for a

young, and comparatively inexperienced actress like Miss Ferguson to attempt such a difficult and trying part, and it speaks volumes in favor of her ability and intelligence of this promising artist that she fairly pulled through with flying colors. The piece was played with much spirit throughout, without a single hitch, the audience repeatedly applauding, and the curtain ultimately fell amidst loud cheers.

Public opinion in regard to the celebrated Bandmann libel case was again plainly evidenced last night by the enthusiastic reception accorded to Mr. Fraser-Smith—as it was two months ago when the same gentleman appeared as Claude Melnotte—and we have no doubt that the “prisoner behind the bars” is perfectly satisfied with a public verdict as against that of an intelligent jury and a learned judge, notwithstanding the two months’ enforced retirement in Hayward’s Retreat. The performance last night was in every way a most successful one, apparently giving universal satisfaction.

SHANGHAI ST. LEGER PROSPECTS.

“Notary Public” writes to the *Mercury* on the 11th inst. as follows:—

The importance from a sporting point of view attached to the prospects of the various competitors for this event quite justifies another letter on the subject. In my last I intimated that an old pony or a kept over griffin (which amounts to the same thing) would almost to a certainty land this much coveted prize. Since then I have good reasons to modify my views. Amongst the griffins of late purchase within the last month, I notice a good number that it is quite within the bounds of possibility will prove on the day to be awkward customers to shake off at the finish, and, though it is the experience of old racing men that the racing merits of a pony cannot be ascertained with certainty until an actual contest takes place, it does not necessarily follow that this is absolutely the case, and I am quite prepared to see it won this meeting by a new griffin. Montezuma in the estimation of many takes foremost rank; this pony, fit and well, given a hard course, will undoubtedly be near, if not quite there. At the same time, the claims of others, especially with the chances of a wet meeting, must not be ignored. In my opinion, Dunkeld, Repeater, Hualachan, Amethyst and White Knight, receiving 10 lbs., and Pillager, Sweetbrair and Castigator, 5 lbs., will make the favourite feel unwell in the last quarter; Hualachan (Snip up), especially good in mud, should in any case rank on equal terms with the present first favourite and it must not be forgotten that the owner of this pony may sacrifice one of his Hongkong Derby ponies, easily spared from his string of four fillies; Sweetbrair, Dunkeld, the one backed by 20 per cent., and the other by that wonderful black carriage pony, to say nothing of Imp, coupled with the bad tempered but speedy dun, form a trio of formidable stables for this race. What Mr. Bill’s prospects are no one can tell, but judging from that satisfied grin he continually wears, the fore runner of discomfiture to his opponents, I am certain this stable will make their customary bold bid for the Shanghai St. Leger, while you can rest assured his rival claimant for this race, Wild Harry, will not be entirely idle. We now come to a stable that requires considerable watching. A present I can only say Mr. St. Andrew’s starters will take a deal of beating. Mr. Henry so often takes a back seat for this event that I am afraid the habit has become confirmed. Mr. Risk has nothing wonderful (except for slowness) up to the present, but his remarkable luck stands him in such good stead that he can dispense with judgment. Outsiders there are in plenty, but they are kept dark. After the entries I shall drag them out and show them up in all their nakedness, or make their owners wild with delight by lavish praise.

THE LAST RESORT.

Russia is in a very desperate condition just now, the latest rumor being that the Emperor turns toward foreign affairs with the expectation that a war with England would unite all the factions and conspirators against their old enemy, and be very popular with all classes.

It seems to be the last resort of nations agitated by internal commotions, of rulers in fear of assassination, revolution or dethronement, to look around and see how, at any cost, they can become involved in a war and thereby divert the whole current of the natives’ thoughts from internal miseries to the self-forgetfulness inspired by patriotism. Yet Russia, in blindly contemplating the desperate policy of unnecessary war, merely to divert the attention of the nihilists, nobles and serfs from home conspiracies and dangerous intrigues, and insubordination, cannot have carefully counted the cost. Her first signs of war or revolution will see Germany occupying the Baltic provinces, and Austria and Italy supporting Germany’s policy. If we are to have a European war, it will as matters look now, be caused solely by Russia. It is not to be expected that the huge armaments built in the last twenty years will be allowed to yield to the effects and wear and tear of time without coming into collision, and the bellicose spirit, now hardly latent, though smouldering, is liable to break out at any moment, either during the Egyptian campaign, or more probably, after it. If Europe, with all its excellent political heads, is spoiling for a hard-globe fight with eighty ton guns, the New World is powerless to prevent it. We could read a whole volume on the miseries of war, without going further than referring to our recent appropriation for pensions of \$100,000,000. If they see none of the horrors, and only the prospective glories of slaughter, they can readily kill off their surplus population in a very short time, but it is safe to assume, that if the war-cloud deepens in Europe, the United States, though unconcerned, will at least interpose a plea, as a last resort, to prevent unnecessary bloodshed.

THE CHINESE OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL AND SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY.

A deputation representing Chinese residents of London and Liverpool waited on Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., on July 28th, to present him with an address in acknowledgment of his just and statesmanlike policy in that dependency—a policy under which both the Chinese and Eurasian elements have equally progressed, and which, calculated as it was to promote confidence in the ruling powers, has done much to produce that widespread content without which there can be no sense of public security, and, as a consequence, no real prosperity. The deputation was introduced by Mr. James F. Woodford (Woodford and Ah Heang, Interpreters to Her Majesty’s Courts of Justice), to whom the presentation movement owed its introduction, and of whose tact in performing a somewhat delicate task it would be hard to speak in terms of too high praise. The address, which was read by Mr. Woodford, ran as follows:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K.C.M.G., GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

WE, the undersigned, on behalf of the Chinese residents and traders in London, beg to express our extreme regret to find that he has become acquainted with the fact that he has been compelled to leave the colony of Hong Kong by failing health, and we sincerely hope that a short period of relaxation and change of air will completely restore you to your normal state of health, and enable you to resume your duties. We beg to assure you that we fully appreciate your uniform kindness and your just and statesmanlike administration of the affairs of Hong Kong, and we are sure that your influence for the suppression of the opium and spirit trades, believing them to be most detrimental to the interests of the colony, will be most beneficial to the colony. We also heartily thank you for your expression of opinion in the declaration of 1876, recently printed, in which you have so ably and judiciously pointed out the inadvisability of any colony, and we are sure that your influence will be most beneficial to the colony.

The address was illuminated on parchment, and embellished with the fish and Chinese flags. It was executed by Mr. Chong Ah Heang, Secretary of the Chinese Club, presented Sir John with a list of its members—about two hundred all told. They were inscribed in Chinese characters on a large sheet of red paper enclosed in a handsome frame—such being Chinese etiquette when it is intended to do honour to a high official. It bore the following inscription:—“To the good and able Governor of Hong Kong, the representative of the English,” and the occasion of the presentation was that of the Chinese Club, Governor of Hong Kong, by the members of the London (Wah Yee Tong), in connection with Hong Kong (Ngee Woon Tong) on the occasion of the presentation of an illuminated address by the Chinese Community of London, as a token of gratitude for his statesmanlike administration of the Colony of Hong Kong—London, July 28th, 1882.”

Mr. James F. Woodford, as a proof of Sir John Pope Hennessy’s popularity among the Chinese residents in London and their appreciation of his efforts for the social and political amelioration of their countrymen in Hong Kong, presented the Chinese Club with a valuable gift. The gift consisted of a book of the Chinese Club, which had been able to disengage the members of the Chinese Club from attending *en masse*, for the purpose of thanking in person the great and good Governor of Hong Kong, whose amiability and kindness had earned for him the honourable sobriquet of “The Father of the Chinese.” For his own part, he was convinced that no more efficacious way could be found for knitting closer the bonds of friendship between China and England, and spreading the light of the Gospel in the East, than the appointment to the positions of trust in the country administrators of the stamp of Sir John Pope Hennessy. The Chinese Club, more incapable than other people of the sentiment of gratitude, and in proof of this might be cited the fact, self-evident to all who knew anything of Sir John’s rule, that not only in Hong Kong, but throughout the whole vast regions of China, the present Governor of Hong Kong was loved—he might say, idolized. The events which had occurred since his Excellency left the colony went to show how great a loss would be his permanent absence; and he was certain that he was speaking the sentiments not of the Chinese of London only, nor yet those of Hong Kong, but of the people of China generally, when he expressed a hope that if Sir John Pope Hennessy ever resigned the governorship it would only be to assume a still more important charge in the administration of China. Nor was his Excellency less beloved by the Portuguese, who looked on him as a father, a guide, and a protector, and who yielded not to their Chinese fellow-subjects in the desire to see his Excellency installed in the highest office that it was in the power of the Government to bestow in the administration of China.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, in reply, thanked the members of the deputation for doing him the honour to come there that day, many of them doubtless at great inconvenience, and asked them to convey to those they represented also the expression of his heartfelt acknowledgments. He expressed his regret that he was unable to be present in London—that it was the first time that a deputation of Chinese merchants and traders had thus honoured a British official. A short time previously another unprecedented event had taken place, when a Chinese gentleman was invited to dine at the Cobden Club with Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Kimberley, Lord Derby, and other high officials of past and present governments—an event that, he ventured to say, would mark a new epoch in the relations between England and China. Mr. Woodford, than whom he knew no one better qualified to speak authoritatively on this subject, had spoken of the law-abiding qualities of the Chinese. In all his (Governor Hennessy’s) experience—whether among the Malays or the Africans, or any other of the races with which he was brought into direct relationship—he knew no race that was so easily governed as the Chinese. They were frugal and industrious, and possessed moreover those domestic virtues—filial affection, parental affection—which make good citizens and loyal subjects. The fact that he had taken a native into the council had been made the subject of comment and praise. His belief was, and on that belief he had acted and would continue to act while he would hold the governorship of Hong Kong, that the Chinese ought to be consulted in matters affecting their interests. This policy he had pursued with the approval of Her Majesty, who took a deep interest in their welfare, and who was Queen, not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but of the great empire of India, but of the British Chinese colonies. He asked them never to forget that the Queen took a great interest in the prosperity and welfare of her loyal Chinese subjects. With regard to Mr. Woodford’s reference to the policy of his *locum tenens* during his absence he could assure him that he (Sir John Pope Hennessy) should leave nothing undone that would be calculated to maintain the policy which he had pursued with the full approval of Her Majesty, and with which he felt persuaded, the future prosperity of Hong Kong was indissolubly bound up. When he returned to Hong Kong he should be de-

lighted to tell their fellow-countrymen that he had the pleasure of meeting so many of the Chinese merchants of London and Liverpool prosperous in their business transactions because they deserved prosperity. They found that the gentlemen of the Chambers of Commerce in Manchester, Bradford, Leeds, and other manufacturing centres were pleased to have the opportunity of direct communication with China. He begged to thank them very heartily for the compliment they had paid him. Mr. Woodford, after a brief consultation in Chinese with the members of the deputation, bespoke Sir John Pope Hennessy’s aid in the remedying of grievances stated to have cropped up since he left, said to be caused by a departure from his policy. He particularly complained of the deplacement of Inspector Quincey, of the native police.

Sir John Pope Hennessy promised to have these matters attended to, at the same time paying a high tribute to Sir Arthur Kennedy, his predecessor, for his excellent organization of the native police.

The deputation, having thanked Sir John for his patient hearing, withdrew.—*Catholic Times*.

THE ORDER OF THE DOUBLE DRAGON.

(FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.)

This decoration was instituted in consequence of the necessity of bestowing upon Sir Thomas Wade some special distinction in recognition of his services in contributing to the settlement of the Russo-Chinese question, and with this end in view the Tsung-li Yamen resolved to institute a special Order to be conferred upon foreigners. That is the official origin of the decoration; but the true origin is not to be found in Peking or in Pootung, but abroad. Of the Chinese Order of the Dragon, the two most distinguished are the Marquess Tsing and Li Feng Pao. They have both appreciated Western institutions, but from different points of view. Li Feng Pao, who is a self-made man, appreciates foreign institutions so far as they are of practical use to China; while the Marquess Tsing, perhaps partly owing to his distinguished birth, cares more for what concerns the dignity of the Government he represents.

When at the *soiree* in the Palace de l’Elysee, the Marquess was no doubt dazzled with the glittering stars and crosses of foreign decorations, and the Double Dragon being suggested by its name, he must have felt that there was something wanting in the dignity of representation of his own country. The idea therefore first occurred to him to propose to the Chinese Government the institution of an Order to be bestowed on foreigners. At first the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen did not attach much importance to the proposal. However, when the Brazilian Treaty was concluded at Tientsin, and several Chinese officials received Brazilian decorations, the then Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin thought it was time that China should establish decorations, and he made a report thereupon to the Viceroy of the Yangtze, who then urged the Tsung-li Yamen to adopt the views of the Marquess Tsing, and on the 16th October, 1881, a long memorial to that effect was made by the Tsung-li Yamen to the throne, which resulted in the institution of the decoration, which according to the despatches of the Tsung-li Yamen is named the Order of the Double Dragon, and was named after the dragon which appears on the Chinese flag. *Shuang-lung Pan-hsing* is the Chinese name. The Tsung-li Yamen drew up the rules of the Order. Beginning with the 3rd degree of the 1st class there are four characters. *Ta-tung* is the Chinese name, conferred by the Emperor of China, these characters being engraved on the obverse. The bestowal of the 1st and 2nd degree of the 1st class, is a special act of Imperial favour. The order consists of five classes, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes are each divided into three degrees, so that the order comprises eleven grades. The class itself is given in Manchu characters on each decoration, and the class and degree are further distinguished by a jewel set in the middle of the decoration, the colour of the stone distinguishing the rank of the degree. The letters patent consist of two parts; the first contains the Imperial Decree by which the decoration is conferred, and the second contains the name and nationality of the person upon whom it is conferred, the date of its bestowal, and the reason for which it has been conferred upon him. For the 1st and 2nd deg. of the 1st class, no letters patent are issued; a simple communication from the Tsung-li Yamen to the Foreign Office of the respective country is sufficient; so that from the 3rd degree of the 1st class the letters patent, bearing the seal of the Tsung-li Yamen, are issued. On the 7th February of this year, the propositions of the Tsung-li Yamen received the Imperial sanction. The 1st degree of the 1st class is given to high aristocrats, ministers of foreign affairs, and ambassadors. The 1st degree of the 2nd class is given to ministers plenipotentiary of foreign states. The 2nd degree of the 2nd class is given to ministers resident and charge d’affaires, and inspectors-general of Customs. The 3rd degree of the 2nd class, to secretaries of the first class, high military officers, consuls-general, and commissioners of Customs. The first degree of the 3rd class, to secretaries of the second class, consuls, Chinese secretaries, attachés, first-class naval commanders, colonels, and to the teachers of the Tung Men Kwan. The 2nd degree of the 3rd class, to lieutenants-colonels. The 3rd degree of the 3rd class, to interpreters of foreign legations, magistrates, and captains. The 4th class is given to foreign officers of low rank, and to non-commissioned officers. The 5th class is given to professionals and tradesmen. The 1st degree of the 1st class shows an enamelled double dragon on a gold ground, with a pearl in the middle, and has a golden ribbon, embroidered with golden dragons. The 2nd degree of the 1st class has a ruby in the middle; and the 3rd degree of the 1st class a plain coral in the middle; the 2nd and 3rd degrees of the 1st class have a scarlet ribbon embroidered with silver dragons. The 2nd class has a silver double dragon on a golden ground, in the middle an engraved coral, and a chocolate ribbon embroidered with yellow dragons. The 3rd class has a golden double dragon on an enamelled ground, asaphire in the middle, and a blue ribbon embroidered with red dragons. The 4th class has a silver dragon on an enamelled ground, with a blue ribbon in the middle, and a dark blue ribbon embroidered with green dragons. The 5th class has an enamelled double dragon on a silver ground, with a milky white opal in the middle, and a light blue ribbon embroidered with dark blue dragons. The decoration of the 1st class is oblong, 3 1/2 inches in length by 2 1/2 inches in width. The decorations of the second class and down to the last, are round; the second class has a diameter of 2 1/2 inches; 3rd, 2 1/2 4th 1 1/2; and 5th, 1 1/2 inches; and all have a ring on the top for attaching the ribbon. The ribbons of the 1st and 2nd class are 7 feet 3 inches long and 1 1/2 inch wide, with tassels at both ends. The ribbon of the 3rd class is 1 foot 3 inches long and 1 1/2 wide; and the ribbons of the 4th and 5th classes are 5 inches long and 1 1/2 inch wide. The decorations were made in Paris, and are the most ugly ones in existence. The only two gentlemen upon whom this brand new decoration has been conferred are Sir Thomas Wade and Herr von Brandt.—*Mercury*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Amazone*, with the next French mail, left Saigon at 4 p.m. on the 19th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 23rd.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.’s steamer *Oceanic*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 31st August, and is due here on or about the 30th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.’s steamer *Tenace*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 18th instant, and is due here on the 24th.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd’s steamer *Orion* left Singapore this morning, and may be expected here on the 27th instant.

To-day’s Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Steamer
“EMUY,”
Orizaba Master, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 20th instant, at FIVE O’CLOCK P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1882. [629]

FOR SINGAPORE, PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates for ADELAIDE, all NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

THE Steamship
“EUXINE,”
Captain Peters, will be despatched as above, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at FOUR P.M., instead of as previously notified.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1882. [631]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD’S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates for CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, OCEANIA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)

THE Company’s Steamship
“ORION,”
Captain G. Maharsich, will be despatched as above on or about the 4th prox.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1882. [639]

Intimations.

YE U QUA.
SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C, QUEEN’S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
HONG KONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

SUN SHING.
DEALER IN SILKS.
CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraving on Stamps, Seals, &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN’S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

THE “HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.”
AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.
PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O’CLOCK.
AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR’S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.
The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET
Published Daily at Noon, and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

SAM HING, (S T U L T Z).
MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen’s Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretonnes and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.
No. 49, AND 51, QUEEN’S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [392]

Intimations.

YE U QUA.
SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C, QUEEN’S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
HONG KONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

SUN SHING.
DEALER IN SILKS.
CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraving on Stamps, Seals, &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN’S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

THE “HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.”
AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.
PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O’CLOCK.
AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR’S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.
The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET
Published Daily at Noon, and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

SAM HING, (S T U L T Z).
MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen’s Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretonnes and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.
No. 49, AND 51, QUEEN’S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [392]

Intimations.

YE U QUA.
SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C, QUEEN’S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
HONG KONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

SUN SHING.
DEALER IN SILKS.
CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraving on Stamps, Seals, &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN’S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

THE “HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.”
AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.
PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O’CLOCK.
AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR’S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.
The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET
Published Daily at Noon, and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

SAM HING, (S T U L T Z).
MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen’s Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretonnes and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.
No. 49, AND 51, QUEEN’S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [392]

Intimations.

YE U QUA.
SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C, QUEEN’S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
HONG KONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

SUN SHING.
DEALER IN SILKS.
CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraving on Stamps, Seals, &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN’S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

THE “HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.”
AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.
PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O’CLOCK.
AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR’S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.
The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET
Published Daily at Noon, and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

SAM HING, (S T U L T Z).
MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
HAT AND CAP MAKER.

Intimations.

YE U QUA.
SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C, QUEEN’S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
HONG KONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

Intimations.

CHIE N A M.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, WATCH MAKER
AND
FENG K A V E R
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
ON MODERATE TERMS.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

S Z H I N G.

TAILOR.
DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.
Apply to
HING LEE,
37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

A H O Y.
HOV LEE.
MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen’s Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Matting of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Kattan Chins. Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN’S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

Intimations.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE

“HONGKONG TELEGRAPH” OFFICE.
Account Books ruled to any pattern.
Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.
“TELEGRAPH” OFFICE, HONGKONG.

LING SHING.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Special experience in making Gentlemen’s RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

Intimations.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, AND ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all
“HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,”
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET
FREE OF CHARGE.
As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES.
is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

W. A. H. L. O. O. N. G.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.
DEALER IN
PONGEE Silk Dresses, Crape Shawls, Gauzes, Ivory, and Lacquered Wares, Matting, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed.
No. 60, QUEEN’S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

Intimations.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN accordance to the wishes of a large number of subscribers we have determined on and from MONDAY, July 24th to issue the “HONGKONG TELEGRAPH” SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET at Noon instead of as at present. Several important alterations will also be made in the get-up of the sheet. In addition to the usual shipping information all the interesting items of late news, such as telegrams, local occurrences, &c., will be published. A special report of share and other important business up to 11.30 A.M. will appear daily in the SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Advertisements for the morning sheet, which are inserted without extra charge, must be handed in not later than 11 A.M. The SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET is issued GRATIS to all the Mercantile and Shipping Houses, Chinese Hongs, and places of public resort, and is the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium in the Colony.
“HONGKONG TELEGRAPH” OFFICE,
6, PEDDAR’S HILL.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1882.

Intimations.

LETTER BOXES.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.
The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office: the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the postage stamps.

Intimations.

